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cussed and planned and the children continually dreamed of their return thither. When it came, the return was to some years in England, France, and Switzerland, beginning when the author was twelve, and even so early stirring him to characteristic realization of castles and peasants, villas and watering-places, landscapes, and architecture, of city streets, characters and costume, of race and type and social tone.

At this point the substantial volume ends. It is greatly to be hoped that it will soon be followed by others continuing the narrative.

CLYDE FURST.

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THE ABOLITIONIST CRUSADE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. By Hilary A. Herbert. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This little book by ex-Secretary Herbert is in its way a model of temperate discussion of history by a participant or partisan of the issues involved. As a perfectly calm and urbane discussion of the abolitionist movement by an ex-Confederate soldier, it sets a standard of reasonableness in the discussion of ticklish themes of history. Objections that no new sources have been consulted and that nothing has been added to the accessible information on the subject, are met at the outset by the modest disclaimer of the venerable author that he has attempted little research.

Mr. Herbert treats his subject almost as divorced from all other issues. He protests against the theory of the economic ground for the war. And so far from allowing that it was a struggle caused by cotton, he barely mentions cotton in connection with it. Southern imperialism, the attitude of the radical pro-slavery men, the influence of ultra-conservative social ideas on the pro-slavery programme, and the necessity of the spread or death of slavery, are all ignored. From Colonel Herbert's point of view, the constitution is an unchangeable, almost superhuman authority, and the whole slavery question is a legal one. In other words, Colonel Herbert represents the typical Southern legal conception of history. Against the abolitionists themselves, however, abhorrent as their programme is to him, he shows no rancor, but the calm opposition of a soldier.

His hate for them, as anarchists in principle, is not expressed in coarse terms, and he does not fail to declare his admiration for their courage and his disapprobations of the methods of their opponents in attacking their "higher law" doctrine with violence.

In the opinion of the reviewer, Colonel Herbert is not justified by Southern conditions in believing that peaceful emancipation would have taken place if the South had been left alone. But he is certainly logical in rejecting the argument of Rhodes that there was no cause for alarm in the Republican platform of 1860. It was not, he pointed out, the platform, but the history and record of the party and its leaders that enabled far-seeing men to anticipate the attack of the Republican party upon slavery in the South.

L. P. CHAMBERLAYNE.

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THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY. An examination of the argument of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams and others. By Randolph H. McKim, D.D. New York: The Neale Publishing Co.

Dr. McKim's clearly written and succinct little book refutes the contention that the Confederacy had really at least 1,000,000 fighting men in the field, and not 600,000, as is commonly reported. Charles Francis Adams bases his argument for the larger number mainly on the supposed effectiveness of the Confederate conscription, and the figures for Confederate enlistment given in *The South in the Building of the Nation*. Dr. McKim rests the weight of his rebuttal on the early loss of territory by the Confederacy, the enormous number of exemptions of all kinds, and the difference between the number of actual conscripts and the number of recruits which the conscription should have brought to the colors, if it had been possible to enforce the conscription laws, as Mr. Adams assumes they were enforced. As for the figures of Confederate enlistment given in the various articles in *The South in the Building of the Nation*, he shows that they are based on rough estimates, and in every instance are strongly biased by the desire to make as good showing as possible in each individual case. Dr. McKim has performed a work of real historical value in gathering and marshalling